ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Sporting Life.

AMERICAN THEATRE-8:15-Indengrin.

BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-Kate Kip.

BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-Kate Kip.

CARNEGIE HALL-3-Song Recital.

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LALY'S THEATRE-8:10-Madame Sans-Gene.

LIDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine-

matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Phroso.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:10—A Runaway Girl.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—A Romance GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—The Christian. GARRICK THEATRE—8:10—Zaga. GARRICK THEATRE—\$:10—Zaga.
GRAND CENTRAL, PALACE—2 to 10:20—Cat Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—5. Have You Seen Smith?
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:20—The White Heather.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—5:15—Della Fox.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—5:15—Das Erbe (The In

tance).
H'S-Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous performance
KERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15-Nathan Hale. KOSTER & BIAL'S -S-Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE-8:30-Trelawny of the Wella.
LYCEUM THEATRE-8:20-On and Off.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:20-On and Off.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-S-Lohengrin.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE-2-8:15-My Friend from

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## New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-News from Iloilo is that the FOREIGN.—News from Iloilo is that the situation is practically unchanged; natives attacked two American guards, injuring one fatally; the Americans will iand on Guimaras Island, midway between the islands of Negros and Panay; it is denied in Hong Kong that the natives massacred all the Spanlards on the island of Balabac. — The first Sunday under American control in Havana was the freest experienced in that city in years. —A Paris newspaper reports that the Court of Cassation is convinced that Dreyfus was justly condemned; one Judge of the court has resigned in consequence of a disagreement regarding condemned; one Judge of the court has resigned in consequence of a disagreement regarding the inquiry with his colleagues. — The overdue Furness Line steamers Manchester Trader and Damara arrived at their respective destinations, Halifax, N. S., and St. John's, N. F. — The British steamer Anglian towed the British steamer Hestia into the harbor of St. John's, N. F., where both went ashore in a gale. — Partisans of rival Socialist editors in Paris fought in the cemetery of Pere-lein Paris fought in the cemetery of Pere-le-Chaise, on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage to the temb of Blanqui.

Chaise, on the occasion of the annual pigrimage to the tomb of Bianqui.

DOMESTIC.—A majority of the Republican members of the Legislature will vote for Chauncey M. Depew for United States Senator at the caucus next Thursday night. — Governor Roosevelt returned to Albany; he is considering only Colonel John N. Partridge, of Brooklyn, and Colonel John B. Weber. of Buffalo, for Superintendent of Public Works. — John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, made his annual report, showing the operations of his Bureau. — George A. Armour has given a fund to Princeton Library to establish a classical department. — The Cuban Evacuation Commissioners reached Tampa and left that city for Washington. — Three persons were killed and five were injured by the burning of the Hotel Richelieu in Plitsburg.

CITY.—It was learned that the Rev. Dr. George

tel Richelieu in Pittsburg.

CITY.—It was learned that the Rev. Dr. George McCiellan Fiske, of St. Stephen's Church, Providence, had been called to the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, to succeed the late Rev. Thomas McKee Brown. — The detectives continued to work on the Adams poisoning case, but no arrests were made. — Collections were made in the churches in Amsterdam-ave.

Kentucky, preached in St. Mark's Church.

8. K. Sanger was re-elected president of the United Singers, in Brooklyr, by a unanimous

THE WEATHER.-The forecast for to-day Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 34 degrees; lowest, 20; average, 301/2.

TEACHINGS OF THE FATHERS.

Any historical argument, if it is to be more than a paltry trick of the demagogue, must be true to the facts. Suppression of some facts or distortion of others brands the argument as an attempt to cheat. If the appeals to history by Mr. Bryan and others are tried by this test, where does it place them? Here are constant references to the example and teachings of the "Fathers of the Republic" as if they were hostile to acquisition of further territory. But the very men who formed the Constitution acquired by treaty or purchase a great share of the territory which the Union now possesses. It is pretended that they would not countenance acquisition of the inhabited territory without consent of the inhabitants, but the inhabitants of Louisiana territory were never consulted. It is pretended that the establishment of government over people of different race and speech without their assent is contrary to the principles of the Fathers. But the people of Louisiana territory were of different race and speech, and some of them who resisted the authority of the United States were suppressed with armed force by the founders of the Government.

It is a favorite notion now to quote the words "Governments are instituted among men, "deriving their just powers from the consent "of the governed," as if these embodied a law of application to all inhabitants alike. But of the men who signed the Declaration there were many who held slaves, and these slaves were governed without their consent. The States which declared their independence were in part inhabited by Indians, who owned the land before whites entered it, and were not only subjected to government without their consent, but in spite of long resistance by most of them. In the organization of government for the Northwest Territory, reaching from the western border of Pennsylvania to the Mississippi and beyoud, the same founders of the United States asked no consent of the governed, white or black or red, French, Spanish, Canadian or Indian. They established government over vast tracts of territory which no citizen of any of the States had ever penetrated. Does history say that in all this the Fathers of the country were insincere or false to their principles? On the contrary, history reads and interprets their declarations in the light of their acts.

It was never the intention to assert that the negroes or the savage races must give consent before just government should be established over them. The conviction of the Fathers was expressed in the suppression and extirpation of Indian tribes in the old territory; in the Seminole War, when possession of Florida was disputed by men who had never consented to Spanish, French or American authority; in the suppression of resistance wherever it was offered by inhabitants of the vast Louisiana Purchase; in the establishment and maintenance of trading ports on Pacific shores, and conquest of land from the inhabitants. The consent of the governed was not once asked when territory came into possession of the United States in the days of the Fathers, whether by treaty, purchase or conquest, nor even the consent of the white Spanish or French or Canadian inhabitants. Free government was established for the protection of all their rights, better protection than they could get anywhere else, recognizing rights nowhere else protected, recognizing even the rights of the peaceful Indians, but never asking other consent than that

der such government and to submit to its au-

The Declaration of Independence was a formal notice that inhabitants of the Colonies consented no longer to British rule. It declared their right to withdraw consent when government became subversive of their rights. and openly appealed to the God of Battles. The consent of the governed was then withdrawn in the Colonies, and from that time it was held that Great Britain had no longer just right to govern here. That is precisely the meaning of the language, which is now so often quoted as meaning that a just, free and civilized government cannot be established over savages in the Philippine Islands without first getting them together to vote on the subject. One of the characteristics of the founders of the United States was that they were not fools. They never imagined that free government could not be established anywhere without the formal assent of persons who did not know what government meant. Neither had they so mean an opinion of any descendant of this day as to imagine that the acts of their lives during all the early history of the United States would be interpreted as dishonest and faithless to their convictions because they did not ask the French in Louisiana whether purchase from France gave right to govern them, nor the Indians of Florida and the Northwest Territory whether they would consent to a government by whites

CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

The Hon. Donelson Caffery is a represent ative of Louisiana in the United States Senate He has a seat in that body primarily because Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe signed in Paris on May 2, 1803, a treaty transferring bodily and without consent of its inhabitants a vast territory to the United States. A small part of that tract comprises the present State of Louislana. It contained a considerable population of Frenchmen and Spaniards, who are recorded to have wept bitterly when they saw the flag of the United States run up in New-Orleans and themselves turned over to the Government at Washington, to be ruled regardless of their wishes. And they were so ruled. A military government was established, and that was replaced by a civil system as undemocratic, which concentrated all real authority in the hands of the President and his representatives, and gave the governed no actual power and hardly a voice in the making of their laws. In view of these facts, it is somewhat amazing to find Senator Caffery solemnly arguing to the Senate that it has "been the unvarying policy of this "Government to obtain from the governed their "consent before the reins of government were 'drawn over them." If Mr. Caffery will study the history of our

acquisitions he will find that the almost unvarying policy of this Government has been to draw the reins of government first and get the consent afterward. We believe there were people who thought that was getting to be a dangerously fixed habit of this Government about 1865, but we are speaking now of the consent of the inhabitants of foreign territory brought under our authority. There is no rec ord that the trappers of the Northwest Territory or the French settlers in the Mississippi Valley were asked for their consent to being handed over to the United States by England in 1783. They were residents of ceded terri tory in a sense entirely different from the peo ple of the thirteen States. They were as much subjects of the United States as are the inhabitants of Porto Rico. Then we annexed Louisianians without any consent of the governed. In 1819 we made a trenty with Spain and took in Florida without asking whether the inhabitants liked it or not. Then came Texas by the vote of its own Congress-the first exception to the rule. The Mexican War followed. and the purchase of New-Mexico and California. Both these districts were settled with Spaniards and Mexicans, and their consent was not asked to the change of masters. We bought them just as Mr. Caffery complains we are buying people now. A few years later we made the Gadsden Purchase and acquired some the United States was willing to take them. more people, who, there is reason to believe, preferred their Mexican nationality. After that came Alaska, and we never asked if the Russians there wanted us to rule them or not. Finally, Hawaii was admitted, at the request of its Government, it is true, but without any plebiscite, as the opponents of its acquisition loudly complained. In fact, we have had the consent of the ceding Government in every case, but in no case the consent of the people except so far as the old rulers may have been considered truly to represent the popular wish. Perhaps they did this in Texas and Hawaii. They certainly did not in Louisi-

SOME REPUBLICANS AND A PLATFORM. Perhaps Henry Watterson is right in his contempt for party platforms. Certainly some Republican members of the House of Representatives seem to share his view that they are waste paper. Otherwise it is impossible that faithful party men like Messrs. Evans, Grosvenor, Hepburn and their associates should attack the merit system as embodied in the present Civil Service law and executive orders of a Republican President, and attempt to deprive the Civil Service Commission of its customary appropriation and so cripple its activity. More astonishing still on any other theory would be their success in bringing to their side a majority in the Committee of the Whole. Only complete forgetfulness of party principle and party record can explain the arguments made in favor of starving the Civil Service Commission into loosening its hold on appointments. Mr. Evans, of Kentucky, was not a spollsman, but he was "opposed to life tenure and to the present conduct of the law." Mr. Grosvenor. of Ohio, thought the law had "throttled the appointing power of the Government," and he wished to "restrict it to something approaching the original purpose." Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, said that when the law was originally passed "ten thousand offices cov-"ered the largest estimate any of its support-"ers dreamed could be brought under its opera-"tion. To-day seventy-two thousand clerks "were within the classified service. He was "not opposed to honest Civil Service reform. "but to the humbug which masqueraded under "that name."

Now, it happens that this humbug masquerading under the name of honest Civil Service reform is a law passed by the Republican party and enforced under regulations adopted and extended by a Republican President. Every one of these Republican Congressmen who ask for the repeal of the Civil Service law or the restriction of its application was elected on the pledge to support the platform adopted by the National Convention at St. Louis in June, 1896. That platform said:

The Civil Service law was placed on the stat-ute-book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honenforced and extended wherever prac-Running on the same ticket with these Con-

gressmen, and accepting the same declaration two years ago, was William McKinley. Since he became President he has kept that pledge, upheld the law and extended it, and his regulation of arbitrary removals has, as even his hostile critics admit, done more to strengthen and round out the merit system than any act since the passage of the original law in 1882. Implied by peaceful continuance to live un. The President evidently believes that platforms

are not waste paper, but we find some of his professed supporters, who are bound by the same obligations as himself, saying that they wish to restrict the law after pledging themselves in their piatform to "extend it wherever practicable," and striving to nullify the law by tying the hands of its executors after having given their word to the people to sustain that law and enforce it. One of them says he is "opposed to life tenure," apparently forgetful that in so doing he adopts the principles of the Bryanites and quotes the exact words of the Chicago platform, which declared: "We "are opposed to life tenure in the public ser-Messrs. Evans, Grosvenor and Hepburn should get down their almanacs and straighten out their ideas of the Republican and Democratic platforms, unless, indeed, they mean to repudiate platforms altogether.

The Republican party is no more pledged to maintenance of the gold standard than to the maintenance of the Civil Service law. It has posed for twenty years as the champion of the merit system, and for any Republican to lead it now in an opposite direction would be a monstrous betrayal of trust. That any such attempt can succeed is not to be thought. At the moment when the "starchless" Civil Service of New-York is on all sides admitted to be a failure and a Republican Governor is advocating a thoroughgoing reform and firm re-establishment of the merit system in its utmost purity and rigidity, the United States will hardly put on the wilted linen that New-York rejects. When we have a colonial problem before us, with all the possibilities of new power and honor among nations, or of a gigantic failure, according as we shall succeed in giving our new possessions good government or bad, there surely can be no danger that the Congress of the United States will disorganize our home ser vice and make impossible a creditable domestic or colonial administration. The merit system was never so indispensable as now, and attacks upon it by Republicans, with their platform and their responsibilities for starting aright the government of our new dependencies, were never so inexcusable from either a partisan or a patriotic point of view.

AGUINALDO'S ANSWER ANSWERED.

Mr. Aguinaldo's "answer" to the President's proclamation was answered before it was made by the facts of record in the case. He says he and his comrades have been from the outset fighting for full independence, and that that has all along been understood by all concerned. Well, we printed on Saturday some official consular correspondence from the Far East which was "mighty interesting reading." It threw much light upon the present situation in the Philippines and upon the whole train of incidents that led thereto. It disposed effectively of a vast amount of speculation and assumption upon which have been based most of the criticisms of the Government's policy in that quarter of the world. Intimations and even positive assertions had been made, long before this fulmination of the insurgent leader, that the official representatives of the United States recognized the independence of the Philippines, or at least promised Mr. Againaldo that his sovereignty would be recognized, and that consequently our present action is a breach of faith. Few rational beings ever really believed such stuff, but it is nevertheless, as a matter of record, satisfactory to have it all swept into limbo by official authority.

Mr. Williams, Consul at Manila, is most concerned. He was at the very centre of interest down to the time of Spain's declaration of war, and after a few days' absence he returned thither with Admiral Dewey. To him the Filipinos freely expressed hopes that either the United States or Great Britain would annex the islands. Mr. Aguinaldo himself told him that his friends all hoped the United States would hold the Philippines as a colony. There was not one word of promise to Mr. Aguinaldo of Philippine independence, nor one compatible with any such promise. On the contrary, the understanding from the outset was that the islands were to come under United States control if Mr. Wildman, Consul at Hong Kong, was also concerned in the matter. He wrote on July 18 that the rich Filipinos at Hong Kong were "fighting for annexation to the United States first and for independence sec-'ondly." He made no pledges to Mr. Aguinaldo. Mr. Pratt, Consul at Singapore, also had dealings with Mr. Aguinaldo. He made no political pledges to him, but received from him an expression of hope that the United States would ssume a protectorate over the Philippines for at least a time sufficient to enable the natives to establish a government of their own, in the organization of which American advice and assistance would be desired.

Substantially the testimony of all three Consuls is to the same effect, that Mr. Aguinaldo himself and all the thrifty and progressive Filipinos desired annexation to the United States rather than anything else, and that all negotiations with them were conducted on a basis that kept the United States absolutely free to annex the islands or not, as it pleased. That is the indisputable record. It is not to be impeached by any placards and posters put forth by Mr Aguinaldo. It is clear and consistent from beginning to end. And if there have been any repudiations of pledges or changes of attitude they have not been on the part of the United

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The year opens with a little too much specu lative temper. There is a rage for buying not merely good things, but also other things Prices go up, the good things on their actual absorption by people who take them for their real value, and the other things on the eager preference of speculators for chances to get big profits quickly. In five days last week sales of stocks were 3,606,747 shares, with 469,363 in two hours of the biggest Saturday on record, and the character of the buying was more significant than its amount. Of two street roads 531,197 shares were sold during the week, of two gas concerns 316,950, of Sugar and Tobacco 280,966, of two Federal Steel issues 457,000, of St. Paul, the only railroad issue of which over 100,000 shares were sold, 191,006 shares, and of 191 other concerns 1,541,552 shares. It is the great variety and magnitude of these purchases. where no towering speculation inflames the gambling spirit, which show the real strength of a market in which the public is constantly absorbing a vast amount of stocks, largely for investment. But the rise in the issues most favored in speculation is another matter. The average of prices for sixty railway issues rose 78 cents a share during the short week, and the average for trusts rose \$1.04 a share.

It is true that the conditions of business are exceedingly favorable, and justify expectations of improvement. But it is likely to be a mistake to suppose that the improvement of one danger is that if the speculation spreads to products a rise in prices may soon go so far as to cut off part of the sources of business. It is to the credit of the iron manufacturers that they have as yet shown the moderation and prudence to prevent such rise of prices as would cut off their foreign and part of their other trade, and the rather numerous advances last week were largely on paper. The advance of \$2 in steel rails at the West, for instance, is interpreted by a statement that the Illinois Steel Company has sold its entire capacity for the year, 650,000 tons. The advance

of \$1 a ton in bars is reasonable, prices

in like condition. Whether the structural works will get as large business with prices \$1 to \$2 tracts for 105,000 tons rails by the Pennsylat Pittsburg, 10,000 tons bars for agricultural terial for many thousand cars at Chicago, by no means indicate that the demand has been checked as yet.

Cotton has risen to 5.94 cents, just its price a

year ago. Over 8,000,000 bales have now come

into sight, to Friday night 8,001,916, or 417,810 more than to the same date from the great crop of 1897, and while the exports, 4,483,820 bales to date, continue larger than a year ago, and so far 488,471 bales larger, the quantity added to visible stocks of American cotton in Europe has been 789,000 bales; or 301,000 more, and it must be added that foreign mill stocks on hand are about 370,000 bales larger. Spinners' takings here have been about 57,000 bales larger than last year, but with many weeks of curtailment the consumption has probably been smaller thus far. Goods since the curtailment are in stronger demand, with no rise in price as yet proportioned to the rise in cotton. The only changes thus far in woollen goods have been reductions in Clays of 21/2 to 5 cents, and in beavers and kerseys of 10 to 15 cents, and the average of 100 quotations by Coates Brothers is a shade lower, at 18.08 cents, against 18.23 December 1. Leather and hides are both a shade stronger, although already so high that business in boots and shoes has been small and a good many factories are closed and wait-

Speculation seems to have gone out of grain, and wheat closed about 1.37 cents lower, with corn 1.50 cents lower. A year ago wheat closed at 99 cents on the 7th, and last Saturday at 76.12 cents. The exports were then 3,481,576 bushels for the week, flour included, but last week were 6.860,268 bushels, and since December 1 exports have been 31,780,935 bushels, against 24,504,754 last year. Nobody can find a reason for low prices in this comparison, nor attribute them to heavy Western receipts, which in five weeks have been 34,578,389 bushels, against 25,281,056 last year. With exports almost as big and showing nearly as much increase as Western receipts early in January, and with visible supplies much smaller than in previous years and declining, a price nearly 23 cents lower than last year has no pretence of reason unless last year's price was absurd. There is, moreover, the continuing foreign demand for corn, which probably cannot be met much longer from the somewhat reduced crop, and exports in five weeks have been 18,771,998 bushels, against 18,054,650 a year ago. Yet last year's movement was far beyond precedent.

Considerable shipments of gold to Cuba have led some to imagine that money may grow tight. But all the additional money that the small population of Cuba can employ, until it has become much richer and more prosperous, would not balance last week's increase in bank reserves. The time to look for stringency is not right after the heaviest annual disbursements ever known for interest and dividends, nor when Europe is shipping \$1,500,000 gold just ordered and tremblingly asking whether America will be as patient as last year in collecting its debts. The sums loaned abroad are larger than ever, and December exports of merchandise from New-York were 16 per cent larger than last year, when the aggregate was \$125,000,000, while imports were only 10.7 per cent larger than last year, when the aggregate was \$51 --000,000. Besides the West is full of money, and this is the season at which much money naturally comes hither. New-York gained \$28,500,000 from the interior in the first quarter of last year. The clearings, far surpassing all records in December and for last year, are relatively surpassed by those of last week, in which New-York exchanges were \$1,160,345,613 in five days, against \$1,042,807,394 in six business days of last year. The transactions at other chief cities were 8.8 per cent larger than last year, 33 per cent larger than in 1897, and 26.2 per cent larger than in 1892. These figures give some indication of the enormous volume of merchandise settlements beyond this city, where an unknown and always large part of the exchanges nay be attributed to operations in securities.

Aguinaldo and Mrs. Dominis ought to get together and send a medal to Mr. Cleveland, the great and good friend of dusky potentates.

The tramp recently executed in France after murderous record equalling that of Jack the Ripper is found to have been once the inmate of an insane asylum, from which he was released against the judgment of the doctors, but they dreaded the hue and cry which the newspapers would make because a patient was illegally and unjustly detained. There, as here, a section of the press, and a noisy one, knows it all, and insists on regulating everything, with a result in this case to which it is not likely to point with

The church bazaar is a money-making expedient, and not a religious function, and Archbishop Bruchesi, of Toronto, decrees that the Catholics under his episcopal authority shall hold no more of them. Their principal attraction there, as well as here, whether held by Protestants or Catholics, has been a social one, attractive to the younger members of the congregations, and it may require all the Archbishop's authority to suppress them. The episcopal decree in Canada, as in some other countries, is not obeyed with as much docility as formerly; but the supplemental one of the Montreal prelate that the newspapers shall stop publishing pictures of murders and murderers and refrain from enlarging upon subjects of that character is plainly in the direction of morality and social order. But the newspapers haven't stopped yet, and very likely will not.

It was cruel of Governor Roosevelt to hint to some lawyers and ex-members of the Legislature that their employment as counsel for in-sane hospitals was a public scandal.

Point as Adjutant-General, and an older Regular Army officer as commander of the National Guard of the State, the recall of Major James A. Burbank will probably be a less severe blow to the State than it would have been in the days of Major-General Edwin Augustus McAlpin or Major-General Charles Whitney Tilling-

Count Okuma, president of the Council, and Count Itagaki, Minister of the Interior, in Japan, hold different opinions as to the nationalization of the Japanese railway system. The former is opposed to it, because the country has more urgent cares and duties, and the latter favors it, because he thinks it would tend to bring foroperations in case of war and give the people better means of transportation. Speculative interests are with Count Itagaki, and the "Jiji Shimpo," a newspaper of weight and counsel. says that that is the principal force behind the movement. Railway shares have been very low, and holders would like to unload. With good business and improving prices for the stock, likely to come any day, those who now favor government ownership would then oppose it. The theory of strategic necessity, it says, is brought forward as a mask of purposes which are entirely selfish and speculative, and not designed for the public advantage. The remarks of the "Jiji Shimpo" have a look of soundness, and are probably in consonance with the facts of the situation.

The obstacle discovered by the battle-ship having been abnormally low, and many con- Massachusetts in the channel near Governor's

cerns having taken all the orders they can fill | Island, at the expense of smashing in her hull for a long time, and most of the plate mills are and making necessary a long delay and large expense in her restoration to a serviceable condition, ought to have been "discovered" and a ton higher is for them to judge. The con- removed before. Every naval officer above the rank of boatswain and worth his sait knew vania, 125,000 tons billets by one establishment it was there. Another warship had touched more lightly on it upon a previous occasion. implement works, and 6,000 tons plates and ma- | But as it was only at very low tide that it was dangerous it has so far been suffered to remain, and the plausibility of official excuses for running the Massachusetts upon it will have a certain value as an exercise in apologetics which can be subtracted from the cost of its repairs if that will do any good. The Secretary of War now recommends Congress to appropriate half a million dollars without delay for the removal of the obstacle, and it is none too soon.

PERSONAL.

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia is one of the most genial prelates in the American Catholic At the reception given in his honor the other day, says "The Record," he noticed many children with their parents. Accompanied by her children with their parents. Accompanied by her father, a little girl was seated somewhat apart from the others, and the Archbishop, seeing her, said, with great gravity: "You are with your father, and, as I am his spiritual father, am I your grandfather?" This created a general laugh. A little later on the Archbishop indulged in another pleasantry. At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the temperance reception the Archbishop gave his blessing and remarked: "Now, Bishop Prendergast will give you a higger blessing." As the Bishop arose and stretched his massive form to its full height the audience quickly comprehended the Archbishop's little joke, and the audible smile that went around compelled the Bishop to wait a few minutes until the proper degree of dignity had been regained.

A correspondent of "The London Morning Post"

A correspondent of "The London Morning Post" speaks thus of the recent visit to Berlin of Profes sor Ramsay, the distinguished chemist: "His three appearances in public have won him a cordial welfrom his German scientific confrères, who have been giad to repay in kind the hospitality which was accorded Professor Virchow in London.
On Monday evening Professor Ramsay lectured
in German before the members of the Chemical
Society and their guests. Yesterday afternoon he
had the honor of including the German Emperor and Empress among his audience, and was subse-quantly presented to Their Majesties by the British Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles. "General Marcus P. Miller, who is in comman

of the expedition to Hollo," says "The Boston Transcript," "has been in the Army since 1858, when he was graduated from West Point, which when he was graduated from West Point, which he entered from Massachusetts. He is sixty-three years old, and will be retired from his place in the Regular Army, in which he is colonel of the 3d Artillery, on March 27 next, his sixty-fourth birthday. He was brevetted captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel for gallantry and meritorious services at the battles of Malvern Hill, Dinwiddle Court House, and the cavalry campaign from Winchester to Richmond, and for special gallantry in the Indian campaigns of 1873 and 1877."

it is announced that Señor Don Victor Eguiguren, lately Minister from Peru, will marry Miss Clare McParlin, daughter of the late Gen eral McParlin, U. S. A. The exact date has not yet been selected, but cards will be issued in not yet been selected, but cards will be issued in about ten days. Señor Eguiguren is a man of great wealth and influence. He was sent to Washington last winter to adjust the McCord case, which had hung fire with the Peruvian Government for so long. He conducted the delicate negotiations with marked skill, and won the friendship of many public men. The ceremony will take place in Baltimore, and immediately afterward the señor will take his bride to Peru.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Times of Cuba," "signs are displayed announ that English is spoken within, in this way: 'Inglis spoken. Our very good friends will come in and received many excellent treatment."

"Another example of Havana's new English is shown on a card which a Cuban shirtmaker has been sending out, and which reads as follows: The Cuban Tailors made shirts are made to

order. Our friends who find tonse houses the most reduced prices that can be obtained at the ent. Great stoke of pecket handkarchiefs under shirts of all kinds goods which belong in our stock. "A saddler with a large stock of Spanish saddles

on hand has hung out this sign:
"Good friends Americans this is the saddle much used by the patriot Cubans and especially the great general Maximo Gomez. Of the true Cuban saddle, in black leather, it is more serviceable and handsome as any saddle in Cuba."

Doña Maria Luisa Ifiigo, known as the heroine of Punta Brava, has arrived in Barcelona, her native place. If her story is true, she is certainly deserving of pity as one of the most afflicted victums of Spain's futile struggle in Cuba. She was living on a tobacco plantation with her husband and two sons, when the insurgent leader Banderas and his men appeared on the scene. A mêlêe enand two sons, when the insurgent leader Baftderas and his men appeared on the scene. A mêlée ensued, and all the males were shot. Doña Iñigo was offered her life if she would cry "Viva Cuba libre!" but she boldly replied "Viva España!" whereupon Banderas struck her. She fiew at him and plucked out one of his eyes. Then his followers fell upon her, cut off her ears to get her jewelled pendants, wrenched off a finger for the rings she wore, struck her on the head with a sabre, plerced her with fifteen wounds, and left her for dead. She was, however, picked up on their retreat, taken to a hospital, and gradually recovered, though she is still a terrible wreck.—(London Chronicle.

The four Powers have agreed upon the color and design of the Cretan flag. The ground of the flag will be blue, traversed by two diagonal white bands, forming a St. Andrew's cross. The upper quarter, next to the staff, will consist of a red field bearing a white five-pointed star. The red square will be the symbol of the Sultan's suzerainty, but there will be no crescent. The flag will be submitted for approval to the Sultan and the Cretans, and is not likely to be modified.

An Unexpected Call.—"You are just going out, I see"—"Yes, an important engagement. What was it you wanted?"

"It was about that little debt I owe you."

"Ah, yes; take a seat."

"I was going to ask you for a little delay"—

"Oh—excuse me, but I'm already late."

"I say, I was going to ask you for a little delay, when I met a fellow who paid up what he owed me, and" me, and"—
"Why on earth don't you sit down? Will you take a glass of wine?"—(Figaro.

From the middle of September until the first o November immense flocks of geese are driven into the famous goose market in the suburbs of Prague. As the geese are driven in from long distances they patches of tar mixed with fine sand. This forms a hard crust on the feet of the geese, and they, thus

out fatigue. At the Winter Resort.-Mrs. Worth-So your daughter's an artist! How charming! What is her hobby?
Mrs. Hunter-Designing for diamond rings.-(Jew elers' Weekly.

"shod," are able to cover immense distances with

"The Delta Light House," of Greenville, Miss treats some items of news with great reserve, as for instance: "Miss Cassey, sister of Mrs. T. E. Brown, was stabbed in the neck Sunday night last by Mr. Lee Clifton, colored. The particulars in this case are so complicated until we feel at this functure to dive into them would be a little out of place, so we will await the developments."

The Preacher—And do you always say your prayers before you go to bed?
Johnny—Yes, sir.
The Preacher—What are the things you pray for?
Johnny—Well, mostly that pa won't find out what two been doin' through the day.—(Chicago News.

been formed in Italy to select certain Italian plays to be produced by a selected company at the International Exposition at Paris next year. The play-wrights will choose plays which they think most likely to be successful in Paris, and the actors will from these select the ones they will act. final decision will rest with the committee. Prominent authors and actors have already promised

His Consolation.—"Who was it said I was a back number?" said Li Hung Chang, indignantly. "I said so," answered the Empress Dowager, with

a stony glare.
"Well," he answered more softly; "maybe I am.
But I don't know as I care much what kind of a
number I am, so long as I have a dollar mark in
front of me."—(Washington Star.

The City Clerk of Lewiston, Me., who always demands the written consent of parents before marrying minors, recently received the following unique letter: "Mr. Clek, that girl of min she want to be mary and I done care a darn. She got a feller and they earn ten dollars a week 'tween 'em. He good feller. She all right. You will mary them for

Scientifically Correct.—"And when I proposed to

her she turned an once."
"How can you make such a ridiculous assertion?"
"All the colors at once, if you have not forgottel your high-school lessons, you ought to know make white."—(Indianapolis Journal.

MUSICAL COMMENT. THE ORCHESTRA AT THE METROPOLITAN

OPERA HOUSE-MR. DAMROSCH'S CON-CERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE-THE CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COM-PANY-DOINGS IN OPERA AND CONCERT.

It is the province of the newspaper reviewer of musical affairs to discuss what is done, rather than to ask to have it done in conformity with his no-tions, which may have much, little or no weight, according as they show soundness, sympathy, freedom from prejudice and practicability, or the reverse. Yet there are times when conventionali-ties are put aside for the sake of higher things, and, recognizing such a moment in Mr. Grau's production of the Nibelung tetralogy, perhaps The Tribune will be pardoned if it urges the lowering of the orchestra ir the Metropolitan Opera House, or, in default of that, a more careful graduation of the band's tone with reference to that of the voices. There has been considerable criticism of Herr Schalk, some of it in the columns of this journal, It has not all been wise or fair. Nobody famillar with the conductor's province who heard the "Tristan und Isolde" of last Saturday afternoon capable of observing and willing to do justice to Herr Schalk, could say that it was in any respect the work of an ordinary Capellmeister. In its characteristic features it was indeed extraordinary. New-York has never had a conductor with so keen an ear, nor one so painstaking in the exposition of what the composer put into his score. New-York has never seen a conductor more siert and more capable of getting what he wants from the musicians. He is the very opposite of the distemper painter, and therefore he has disappointed some who have recognition only for glaring effects. His shortcomings have been felt somewhat keenly, because his lamented pred-cessor was a master in the production of climaxes, one who depended on results, and cared little for the manner in which they were produced, who spent small time in the working out of detail and the attainment of finish, but taught his men to go with him and utter his feelings at the moments when such utterances were the life of the composition. Amid the surge of the passion which he tossed up by the magic of his personal influence, all thought of means and has not disclosed as yet, though it would be almost as wrong as stealing to withhold the statement that he came closer to Herr Seidl in creating the excitement which culminates in the arrival of Isolde, in the third act of Wagner's . ma, than any conductor we have observed, Herr Mottl, with his Bayreuthian prestige, not excepted,

men so that they did his wishes almost intuitively enabled him to bestow the closest regard to the singers and their needs. Frequently theatrical and fantastic in the concert-room, he was most circumspect in the theatre. Orchestral accompaniments which twined more lovingly, sympathetically, supplementally and helpfully around the vocal parts than those he conducted are seldom heard; and it was because he felt with the singers, who knew the spirit of Wagner's music the could and did conduct some other operas very badly), and could de-vote himself to them, that he gave them just what they and the art work wanted. Herr Schalk, with a praiseworthy ability to keep eye, ear and controlling hand on everything, seems to be too much concerned about bringing all the details of the score into notice, to marking the entrance of every instrument and determining its nuances, to produce the emotional effects which can never be without & certain amount of spontaneity. This painstaking which would be inestimably valuable if all its resuits could be achieved in rehearsal, leaving the conductor free to infuse life and elasticity into the performance, avenges itself in a timidity which publishes itself in that extreme care that almost always leads to blunders. The climax of Tristan's song in the third act was marred by the first horn on Saturday, who had lost the firmness of his em-bouchure, either because so much was asked of him or because the muscles of his mouth were over-weary from excessive rehearsing. was one of many, and all the time while the details of the orchestral part were floating out for the edification of the musicians in the audience those who wanted to lose all thought of the instrument in listening to the words and drinking in the emotional proclamation which gushed from the mouths of the singers wished Herr Schalk has but known that upon him devolved a crying necessity of so subduing the orchestral part that the effect which we know from Bayreuth might be at-

Isolde" is doubly essential in the Nibelung drames, which were composed largely with the Bayreuth festival theatre and its sunken orchestra in view. Mr. Grau has not lightly undertaken his part of the enterprise in producing the tetralogy greater completeness and sumptuousness than New-Yorkers, by no means strangers to the work vants under such circumstances to be undertaken lightly by the public. The attitude of the audiences must be much more serious than is commonly assumed or the tetralogy will prove a disappointment. A boisterous, an inflexible, orchestra will threaten danger, which can be avoided either by lowering the floor of the orchestral pit to where it was when the Metropolitan Opera House was first opened or rearranging what the painter would call the "values" of the score

his third symphony concert for young people at Carnegie Hall last Saturday afternoon. enlivened the exposition and analysis of Beetho-ven's eighth symphony with an episode which was as charming as it was unexpected, and then he widened the horizon of hundreds of his little list eners who play Schumann's "Kinderscenen" and "Jugendalbum" by bringing in Mr. Arthur Whiting to play a set of the little pieces for themthus showing how beautiful, from a musical point of view, how prettily descriptive and how full of sentiment they are. The episode which gave special charm to the analysis of Beethoven's symphony was the performance by four women mem-bers of the Musical Art Society of the canon whose melody is the principal theme of the fascinating Allegretto Scherzando of the work, a movement all-compelling in its charm that Berlioz thought it must have fallen straight from heaven into the brain of its author and been written at a single sitting, while so different a man as Schopenhauer, the pessimist, declared that it was enough to make one forget that the world was full of misery and nothing else. Beethoven wrote the canon for a farewell supper to Malzel, the inventor, or rather the improver, of the metronome, and the words are a punning farewell to the mechanician who was about to go to London. leben Sie wohl, sehr wohl; Banner der Zeit! grosset The reiterated "Ta, ta, ta," on the B-flat chord as it is heard at the beginning of the movement in the symphony imitates the ticking of ing. Mr. Damrosch explained the use of the metronome, exhibited it to his audience, and let it tick time in which the canon was sung. delightful music was a welcome surprise to the orchestra as well as the audience, and had to be repeated. Besides the symphony and the pianeforte pieces the programme contained two d It will be an anomaly in the operatic history

New-York to-night to have Wagner's "Lohengrin" given in German and English simultaneously. As long as there has been a Metropolitan list "Lohen-grin" has belonged to it, and in view of its popularity no one is surprised at any time to see it an-nounced for performance at the gilded cage of son birds in upper Broadway. It is an ambitious un-dertaking by the Castle Square Company, housed for a year past at the American Theatre. Yet appreciation of honest and successful endeavor requires the record to be made that the performances of opera and operetta in the vernacular by the Castle Square Company have been an important factor in the musical entertainment, perhaps also education of the community. The company celebrated the first anniversary of its coming to York on Christmas Day. Since its arrival it has produced the following works in English: "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," "Il Trovatore," "The Fencing Master," "Lily of Killarney," "Mignon, "Paul Jones," "Martha," "Pinafore," "Cavalleria Rusticana, "Gypsy Baron," "Nanon," "Sinbad,
"Maritana," "Mikado," "Bilee Taylor," "Pagil-"Maritana," "Mikado," "Bliee Taylor," "Pagilacci," "Carmen," "Beggar Student," "Faust." "Black Hussar," "Bohemian Giri," "Madeleina" "The Gondollers," "Boccaccio," "Jolanthe," "Dorothy," "A Trip to Africa," "Patience," "Aida," "Romeo and Julist" "Picates." "Aida," "Romeo and Juliet," "Pirates of Penzance,"
"Chimes of Normandy," "La Bohême" and "Lan-

line." The presentation of this varied repertor